GEORGE M. WESTON, EDITOR. ar The publication office of the National Republican is at the northeast corner of D and seventh street, second foor, over W. D. Shep-perd's store. Entrance on Seventh street.

Wednesday, March 26, 1862.

ar Reading Matter on every page. 50

CLUBS FOR THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN 10 SOLDIERS. A PAPER THAT EVERY SOLDIER SHOULD We have been induced to offer our daily po

per to soldiers, who shall form clubs, at th 1 copy, 4 months...... \$1.50 5 copies, 4 months..... 6.00

per copy for four months. The names must always be accompanie with the money.

Write the names distinctly, and give the company and the number of the regiment The papers will be mailed to one name the names will be written separately, if de-

THE ENEMY'S SICK AND HIS SUP-PLIKS.

A late Kentucky letter to the New York Times gives the following account of the ene my's abandoned hospital, at Bowling Green:

my's abandoned nospital, at nowing circuit.

"Dr. Phillips, an assistant, showed to us the hospital stores found in the house which the secession army had left in their flight. In articles, and a large box of patent lint, hearing on its rolls unmistakable evidence of English manufacture. Several cases of elegant surgical in struments, were also found. The sheets amounted where a left for the sick were of the nurses with we make the first the sick were of the nurses. incture. Several cases of elegant surgical instruments were also found. The sheets and pillow cases left for the sick were of the pures and finest linen, each one marked. A large number of these were presents from ladies. On the bed in which your correspondent slept was linen sheet, bearing on its corner the following inscription: To Capt. Semmes, of the Jack son Guards, from the ladies of Columbia. Ten nesses, and a large number of pillow cases bore the names of a committee of ladies from Murfressboro', Tennesses. With these hospital stores were found delicacies of all kinds, such as jellies, wines, faring, &c., besides a large chest of medicines of various kinds, ancally put up and marked." p and marked.

It takes more than one swallow to make nummer, and it does not follow that the enemy ospitals have been everywhere well provided because this one at Bowling Green abounder with jellies, wines and the finest lines. But we may be assured that ninetern twentieths of the stories of the destitution of the enemy, to which a certain class of newspapers have given such a persistent circulation, are the merest fabrica tions. Wherever we get at the enemy's camps, w find evidence of an abundance of food, clothing ammunition, and munitions of war of every de No matter bow many cannon we capture, he has always a few more left of "the sort," and as to food, his resource are absolutely inexhaustible. "Corn withou end," is the report from the march of Gen Curtis' column, in the extreme West, and her at the East in Virginia, wherever we penetrate band. The South is full of supplies for ma beast, and so far as capacity to produc is concerned, can maintain war nitely. The idea of putting down this rebel lion by "starvation," or "pressure," "blockade." with which the country wa amused so long, is exploded and abandoned and public opinion is everywhere up to the form of advancing and fighting, laid down n the President's order of January 27th.

NORPOLK.

The London News publishes a letter from Adolphus Vane Tempest, of the House of Com mons, from which we cut following:

"In October, when I was at Richmond, every one seemed not only shad, but well fed. That the men are roughly and not always uniformly clad, I admit; but homespun cloth may be as warm, though not so costly, showy, and rotten as Broadway contractors' suits.

"Lastly, it is not untrue that the South can manufacture great guns and ammunition for a long war.

long war.

When I was at Norfolk, I saw one thousand two hundred men in the employ of the Southern Government, working in the magnificent naval yard there, which the Southerners had saved from the intended destruction of the Federal commodors; they were, when I was there, riding large guns, casting shot and abell, building gunboats, and iron-plating the Merrimac, which they had raised from the harbor."

accessible point to the military and naval forces of the Union, was not taken long ago Our generals who have commanded in that department-Butler and Wool - have success ively urged it, and with the concurrence of some of our most experienced and veteral commodores. But all suggestions of that kind were uniformly repelled by those (whoever they were) who have had the military control here at headquarters. The answer has always been, that "Norfolk was a point of no impor tance strategetically." The fact that it was the Woolwich of the rebels, turning out from its wast workshops rifled guns and shells for the festruction of our brave soldiers, counted to nothing in this calculation. And so also the fact, that it was there that the Merrimac was being prepared for her work of death and devastation. The advice of Butler and Wool was overruled, until the catastrophe of the Cumberland and Congress startled and aroused the country.

The President, in his order of January 27th. dicated his displeasure at that inaction of the military authorities, of which the strang erence to Norfolk was only a sample. He did not issue that order a day too soon

DISPRANCHISING IN KENTUCKY.-We noticed the other day, the introduction into the Kentucky House of Representatives, of a bill to distranchise and deport everybody who shall presume to support the President's policy of pation. The author of this proposition was a Mr. Martin, a family connexion, as we infer from the complexion of the bill of the unior member of the firm of Day & Martin. We now have the bill entire, as follows:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the monomoralth of Kentucky, That any person or ruons who have or may advocate of the abolition or emancipation of slavery in the State of Kentucky, either directly or indirectly, or who sympathize with the same, be and are hereby disfranchished for life.

"2. That all persons so offending shall take no part in elections, either as judges, clerks, or chariffs of the same, and be requested to leave e State within ten days.
"3. This act shall take effect ten days after

Mr. Martin barely falled of the two third vote, necessary to suspend the rules and put his interesting little bill on its passage.

A CORRESPONDENCE.

be seen by the subjoined co moe, that nobody. Jew or Gentile, rebel or Union men, has ever applied in vain to Gen Buell for the delivery up of escaped slaves This was known before upon newspaper au-thority, but is now announced by the General

This man Buell was recently nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senat-Major General in the army of the Unite States, a promotion which he won by military ervices, the nature of which, we presum will be made public at the proper time: "Louisville, March 17, 1862.

"To the Bittors of the Louisvilla Journal:
"Gentlemen: Be pleased to publish the euclosed letter received to day from Genera
Buell. I am sure it will meel the bearty ap
proval of every Kentuckian.

Buell. I am sure it will meet the hearty approval of every Kentuckian.

"The rebellion is now kept alive by the apprehension that the National Government and its armies intend to render insecure and utilimately to destroy the institution of slavery in the Southern States; and for that purpose the Constitution of the United States is to be utterly disregarded. In my judgment, the people of the South engaged in the rebellion will readily lay down their arms and submit to the recetablishment of our national Constitution over the whole country whenever they are convinced that the General Government and the non-slaveholding States will in good faith adhere to the principles of the Constitution in relation to slavery. I hall Gen. Buell's letter as a manifestation of the right spirit. Respect fully yours.

"Headquarters Dept of The Onto.

"NASSITILE, March 6, 1862.
"Dean Sin: I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 1st instant, on the subject of fugitive slaves in the camps of the army.

It has come to my knowledge that slave cometimes make their way improperly into our ines, and in some instances they may be en-iced there, but I think the number has been

sided there, but I think the number has been magnified by report. Several applications have been made to me by persons whose servants have been found in our camps, and in every instance that I know of the master has recovered his servant and taken him away.

"I need hardly remind you that there will slways be found some lawless and mischievous persons in every army; but I assure you that it is neither its disposition nor its policy to the late, law or the rights of individuals in any particular.

"With great respect, your obedient servan
"D. C. Buria.

"Brig. Gen. Commanding Department
Ron, J. R. Underwood, Chairman of Milita
Committee, Frankfort, Kentucky."

CONTRABANCS AT FORTRESS MONROE - II of ears from an official report, that the numb of "ragrants or contrabands," sathey are called by the commission appointed to look after them in the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe about lifteen bundred - men, women, and chil tren. Some of the men are trading and oystering, others are acting as servants to officer and not a few bave accompanied officers South The navy, it is stated, proves attractive, as that branch of the public service they are rated as "boys," and receive ten dollars a month.

The commission state that some of the fug tives have gone off, they do not know where and that but few now come to our camps. Nor express a desire to go North.

The treatment of this unfortunate class not been the most commendable; but General Wool has corrected the abuses which have existed, and issued an order that they shall be oxid their wages for service, to be expended ander proper regulations for their benefit are regularly distributed among the belpless minors and infirm adults, and every acouragement given to industry. These fact we learn from a burried glance at the report of pleated to the House of Representatives, in response to a resolution of that body calling uphe Secretary of War for the information

LOTAL DEMONSTRATIONS IN VIRGINIA .- As fas as our army progresses southward, public de nonstrations of loyalty are made. Alexandric is full of secessionists, but there is an activand determined Unconditional Union club there having weekly public meetings, and on Satur day last, a Union meeting was held at Fairfax Court House, at which speeches were made by Charles H. Upton, J. C. Underwood and other Resolutions were adopted expressing thanks to President Lincoln and Secretary Seward for heir sagacity and wisdom in managing our do meatic and foreign abairs; and appealing to Gov. Pierpont to order an marly election for county officers.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S CAMPAGES. We under stand that Major examab is preparing a critical eview of the military operations on the Poto mac, from the date of the nomination of Gen. McClellan, to the evacuation of Manassas. Of the Major's ability for such a work, there is no doubt. His history of the Italian campaigo was a work of great and acknowledged merit and those who heard his lecture at the Smith onian, on the Art of War, were deeply im presed with his pholound military knowledge That he will be impartial, we have no doubt, although he has persistently refused to give any opinion in advance of the publication of

Astron.-Some officers of the "regularoops stationed near Alexandria, prohibit the newsloys from selling to the men, either the New York Tribune, or the National Republican. We shall survive all such blows, (and they are nany), directed to the suppression of the Republican. The people are determined to have untramelled newspaper in Washington, and they manifest that determina tion is a support which puts us beyond the reach of anybody's rage.

THE SENATE .- The real of Mr. Harlan sester day, to an offensive allusion by Mr. Saulsbury to the ladies who have gone to Port Royal on an errand of benevolence, is described by those

A STRANGE STORY. - We have the following

Iron Fortress Monroe:

"An account is given in the Day Book of an engagement near Warrenton Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, on Saturday of last work. Three hundred Confederate cavairy, under command of Gen Shaart, were attacked by five hundred Yankee cavairy. Forty-of the latter were reported killed, and one hundred taken prisoners. The rebels are said to lave lost six killed and a hundred and eighty wounded."

The above is from the Lynchburg Virginian. The above is decidedly "news" here in Washington. It has no probable foundation, except some rebel losses in the skirmishing which attended the cavalry reconnoissance of General oneham, made soon after our occupation of

Col. Velle, of New York, has entered on his duties as Military Governor of New John C. Heenan has gone to England. York.

CAPTURE OF BRAUFORT. N. C.

eived on Monday, of the capture of Beaufor with the blowing up by the rebels of Fort Ms con, and the burning by them of their privates steamer, the Mashville: It seemed improbe ble, in some of its incidents, and we only give

it for what it is worth. The evening papers of yesterday publish the

following dispatch:

"New York, March 25th.—The steamer George Peabody, from Newbern on the 22d, via Hatteras, Sunday, has arrived here.

"An expedition to Washington, N. C., had started. It consisted of several gunboats, and the Massachusetts Twenty-fourth regimen".

"The expedition to Beaufort had not reported back, except the capture of the steamer Nashville by our blockading feet, as she left the place on the approach of our troops."

It seems more probable that the Nashville

It seems more probable that the Nashvil

The abandonment by the rebels of Fort Ma on, which defends nothing, our troops being a actual possession of the coast, is probable

In the Richmond market at the le uotations, the currency not being worth more han fifty per cent., flour sold at sight dollar per harrel, and bacen at twenty-fire cents pe sound. It has been vastly cheaper living a Washington.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS .- The following pan ed persons were discharged yesterday: -War-ren Curtis, John T. de Bell, and R. H. Gunnell on taking the oath of allegiance, and Alfred Netileton and Tench Schley, on written parole

LORD RUSSELL ON THE BLACKADE. - Among the news by the steamer Hansa, is the follow

ing:

In the House of Lords, on the 12th inst., Lord Campbell called attention to the inefficiency of the American blockade of the "Ganiederate" ports, and he moved for the correspondence on the subject.

Lord Russell replied to the proofs adduced by Lord Campbell of the inefficiency of the blockade, and recounted the efforte made by the North to render it effective. He considered the want of cotton in the English market the best test that the blockade was not an empty one. He added that the ronewal of the old feeling between the North and the South was impossible, and he hoped the North would consent to a peaceful separation of the States. Both were rich and extensive enough to be mighty powers. He trusted that within three months, or sooner, the war would cease, leaving emancipation, if possible, to be effected by gradual and peaceful means. He said that no formal communication had been made by the French to the English Government on the inefficiency of the blockade.

The motion was then withdrawn.

The motion was then withdrawn

THE MERRIMAN. - A special correspondent . the Tribune, writing from Fortress Mouroe March 23, says:

I have trustworthy information that the Mer I have instworthy information that the Mer-rimac still lies at the navy yard, where she went after the terrible fight two weeks mgo to day, with no prospect of an immediate de-scent on us again. If ever we stood in tear-of her coming, we do not now. Fing Officer Goldsborcugh is ready for her. The Monitor is ready; in fact, not only waiting, but rather auxious for her appearance. Let the cities on the Northern harbors dismiss their lears; the Merrimic will never pass out the Roads, nor return to Norfolk if she makes her appearance.

Secretary Wellos has addressed the following tter to Lient. Worden, of the Monitor :

letter to Lieut. Worden, of the Monitor:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 15, 1852.

Sirs: The naval action which took place on the 10th inst, between the Monitor and the Marrimac, at Hampion Roads, when your visses with two guns sugaged a powerful armored steamer of at least eight guns, and after a four hours' conflict repelled her formidable antagonist, has excited general admiration and received the applause of the whole country. The President directs me, white earnestly and deepily sympatitizing with you in the injuries which you have sustained, but which it is believed are but temporary, to thank you and your command for the heroism you have displayed, and the great service you have rendered. The action of the 10th, and the performance, power, and capabilities of the Monitor must effect a radical change in naval warfare. Fing Officer Goldsborough, in your absence, will be furnished by the Department with a copy of this ister of thanks, and instructed to cause it to be read to thanks, and instructed to cause it to be read to the officers and crew of the Monitor. I am. respectfully your ob'd't serv't, GIDEON WELLES.

To Licat, John I., Wonter, United States Navy commanding United States steamer Monito Washington, D. G.

Garibaldi presided over a large meeting of the popular delegates recently as Genoa. He said he deplored the absence of representative from the excluded Venetian provinces. He took an oath to deliver those provinces.

Saturday's Skirmish at Winchester.

GEN. SHIELDS WOUNDED

Of the skirmish at Winchester on Saturday which Gen. Shields was wounded, a corre pendent of the Philadelphia Inquirer gives the ollowing particulars, additional to graphic accounts:

On Saturday, 22d instant, about 1 o'cle small parties of Ashby's cavalry came within sight of the Federal pickets, and a series of desultory liring took place between them. This continued for some time without effect on either side, until about three or four o'clock in

This continued for some time without effect on either side, until about three or 'our c'clock'in the afternoon, when the enemy made their appearance in large numbers and commenced driving in the pickets. A messenger was then dispatched to Gen. Shields, but before reinforcements arrived, the rebels were within a mile and a haif of the town, having advanced as far as the Stone House Mill, on the Strasburg Pike, and within tull sight of the town. From this point they fired into some baggage wagons and tents stationed on the outskirts of the town, but without damage.

Not knowing the precise nature of the attack, the whole of Gen. Shields's division were called to arms, and held in readiness. Three batteries of artillery were sent at once to the scene of action, and a sharp skirmish ensued. The rebels had four pieces placed at different points on the road and bills, supported by Ashby's cavalry and some companies of infantry. Some sight or ten shots were fired by them, mostly shells, the majority of which burst in the air over the Federal troops. Soon after our batteries opened fire the rebel troops scattered like sheep, and were pursued until dark put an end to the affair.

During the fight, Gen. Shields, who com-

nd to the affair.

During the fight, Gen. Shields, who con manded in person, we struck by a fragment of a shell on the upper part of the left arm, shattering the bone, producing a compound fracture, and it is feared amputation would become necessary. The General remained on the field after being wounded, giving his orders until the close of the fight, when he was conveyed to the residence of Mr. George Severs formerly connected with the Farmers' Bank of Wiy

to the residence of Mr. George Severs, formerly connected with the Farmers' Bank of Winchester. On Sunday morning the General was in cheerful spirits, though suffering some pain. Up to that time it was not known whether or not amputation would be necessary.

Our loss consisted of one man killed, belonging to the First Michigan cavality, one wounded, and one or two horses killed or wounded. Up to Sunday morning twenty-nine bodies of the rebels had been discovered in different parts of the scene of action, and a number of wounded were carried off by them in their retreat.

BY TELEGRAPH

THE BATTLE AT WINCHESTER. Two hundred and twenty-five Rebels left dead on the Field.

800 PRISONERS FIFTEEN NATIONAL OFFICERS

KILLED. Wisconstrea, March 24.—The rebels have een driven back to Straeburg with heavy ses. There has been very little fighting to-

ose. There has been very little nghing to-lay.

In the skirmishing to day we have lost about
In the skirmishing to day we have lost about
Lapt. Abort, of the Topographical Engineers,
was taken prisoner by the rebels.
We have captured more than one thousand
mail arms.

We recognize the skirming to the

email arms.

WINCHESTER, March 24, 11 o'clock p. m.—In consequence of the forward movements of our forces, the reports of the killed, wounded and missing cannot be accurately secertained, but it settlement that our lost, yeaterday, was from eighty to one hundred killed, among whom were one colonel and fourteen captains and lieutenants.

Two hundred were wounded, among whom were itsn officers.

rere ten officers.

The enemy lost nearly five hundred killed nind wounded, and three hundred prisoners.

[As a * surgeon in Gen. Shields's army telegraphs the surgeon general here that he had en 225 of the enemy's dead, the killed and unded must be about 900 .- En. REr.]

The Bombardment of Island No. 10!

The Upper Battery of the Rebels Demolished!

THE REBELS DROWNED OUT OF THEIR BATTERIES!

Crecago, March 24 .- The following is a spe ial dispatch to the Tribune, of this city: Orr Island No. 10, 9 o'clock Sunday night.— The firing continues slowly day and night, at

The firing continues slowly day and night, at intervals of half as hour.

Our fire is mostly concentrated upon the upper battery, which is now fairly to pieces.

The battery has not replied for two days; only one gun can be seen in position, and that is probably "a Quaker."

The batteries on the main shore are also mysteriously slient, and the encompments grow less day by days.

lay by day.

The rebel transports still continue flying. The about apparently carrying away troops. The

The rebels were drowned out of some of their natteries, and had been seen attempting to erect new ones, but the well-directed fire of our mor-

Guicago, March 24—A special dispatch to the Times, from Gairo, says:

The officers of the steamer 1.5ke Eric No. 2, which left Island No. 10 at 11 o'clock last night, sawa large fire near the Kentucky shore, which kept lucreasing as they got up the river. It was supposed to be the rebel transports, which had ignited by the bursting of shells.

Gamo, March 24.—A special dispatch to the Chicago Tribone, dated Saturday night, says the gunboat Mound City fired twenty shots at the middle battery, with considerable effect. Our officers, with a glass, counted five rebels killed at a single shot. killed at a single shot

or mortars fired with consider

the weather.

The balloon reconnoissance did not take LATER FROM EUROPE.

ABSURD RUMOR IN A PARIS PAPER. Cotton Declines under Union Victories. Spain Refuses to Receive the

Rebel Commissioner. New YORK, March 25.—The steamer Nova Scotic, from Liverpool the 13th and London-derry the 14th, arrived at Portland this morn-

The Times has another article on the favor The Times has another article on the favorable opportunity for negotiation between the North and South. Under the recent success of the former, cotton has declined a half penny. LONDON, March 14.—The Paris Patris saserts that a member of the English Cabinet recently declared to a deputation from the manufacturing districts that, according to information from Washington, an amicable separation North and South will take place about June. The bases of the treaty to he: that Tennessee, Miscouri, and Kentucky return to the Union; the two Republics to have no land customs line; esarch for siaveg to be prohibited in all Stases, and slavery to disappear in thirty years.

The Tuccarora and Sumter are till at Gibraltar on the 7th.

es has an article against a revision of maritime law, and argues that if England gives up the right to capture merchant ships. ld surrender the only has, and lose all she has gained.

The Times thicks the Federal victories will

lead to separation and peace.

In France, the ordinary expenses for the year are estimated at seventeen hundred and year are estimated at seventeen bundled and twenty-nine million franca. Receipts estimated sixteen millions averaged the

sixteen millions excess of this.

It is ramored that the English Government has notified the French Emperor of the sudden departure from London of three men implicated in the Orzini plot, suspected of harboring designs against the Emperor. The police are on the alert.

The Confederate Complesioner Rost, has arrived at Madrid. The Government refused to receive him.

Monroe. Jeff. Davis's New Cabinet.

Southern News via Fortress

More Martial Law. 77 Loudoun County Unionists impris oned at Richmond.

BALTIMORE, March 25, (from Fortress Mon-oe March 24.) —A flag of truce went to Nor-olk to day, but brought no news. Assistant Secretary of War Scott leaves here his ereolog for Washington. The following is from the Norfolk Day Book if this morning:

morning: CHMOND, March 23.—The House of Rep

"RIGHMOND, March 23.—The House of Representatives have adopted a recolution to apply a portion of the moneys of the contingent fund to aid and relieve the Confederate troops now in the hands of the energy as prisoners."

"Heavy reinforcements at Old Point. We learn that fourteen steamers arrived at Old Point on Sunday last, crowded with troops, supposed to be for the Barcaide expedition."

"Richardon, March 23.—President Davis coabinet has been formed. The Senate confirmed the appointments this moraling, as follows: catinet has been formed. The Senate continued the appointments this morning, as follows: Secretary of State, J. P. Benjamin, of La.; Secretary of War, George W. Randolph, of Va.; Secretary of the Navy, S. R. Mallory, of Fla.; Secretary of the Treesury, U. G. Memminger, of S. C.; Attorney General, Thos. R. Watts; Portmaster General, —— Reagan, of Texas.

naster General, —— Reagan, of Texas.

"New troops are pouring in. Six or seven
new regiments arrived in this neighborhood on new regiments arrived as "Sunday, via our railroads."
"President Davie has declared martial law

over the counties of Elizabeth City, York

From the Tennesoce River.

OUR ARMY ADVANCING. REAUREGARD AT JAUKSO

Caiso, March 24.—An arrival from the Teessee river, says that eight thousand minder Gen. Wallace, visited Adamsville, eignies from Pittaburg Landing, where there winderstood to be a large rebel force. On a viving there they found the rebels goos.

Armed rabels are concentrating at Corin

ruits are being sent to Decatur, Ala.

At Memphia, all rebel at rea are being resored to places of safety, in the event of a ttack by the Union for co.

The superintendent of the Mobile and Ohio

The superintendent of the Mobile and Ohio railroad placed fourteen locomotives and two hundred cars at the disposal of General Poli-for the transportation of troops to Corinth. Beauregard is at Jackson, Tenn. On Tuesday the bridge across Turkey Creek, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, was burned

SALE OF A BAILROAD. ALTON, Iti., March 24.—The Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis railroad was sold at ancidon to-day by order of the United States District Court. It was bid off by Robert Bayard, S. J. Tilden, and others, for the benefit of bondholders, for the sum of \$800,000.

REBEL GUNBOATS.

Cuicago, March 24.—A gentleman just from New Oricans, says the rebals are building thir teen gunboats at that place, to be complete

From Ship Island. Aumerous Arrivals -- 7,000 Acu

England Troops -- Col. Deming's Regiment from Connectleut, and Cal. Don's and Cal. Alckerson's from Maine.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tril une

Matters are assuming a portentous aspect of its wart of the sea. The monotony of these was broken by several important arrivatible the last few days, which piles up ources to about seven thousand men, all of Ne harland production. on the special order, referred to the history of the contest of 1789, for the location of the Captial, which ended in settling the rival claims of the Susquehanna, the Delaware, and the Potomac, in favor of the latter, through the lact and persistence of Southern statesmen.

England production, of the Havre line, Capt. Wotten, arrived on the Sth, making a successful passage of tine days from New York. She carried out six companies of the Thirtewolh Maine regiment, raised in Augusta, Col. Neal Daw commanding, the celebrated cold-water apostle. The deta-hment was under command of Lieut. Col. H. Ross. Lieut. Waldo Blessom next oldet officer. Col. Dow, with the head quarters of the regiment, is hourly expected on the Mississippi. a new steamship, on her first voyage out from Boston. The Fulton fotched also the Twelth Connecticut regiment, Col. H. C. Deming, late Mayor of Hartford. Lieut. Bogast, formerly of the Thirte-anh Brooklyn regiment, is now in this corps.

The ship North America, Captain Collier, one of a fleet of five or six vessels which left Boston on the 8th of February, arrived here on the same day. Encountered hour winds all the way. Lost four men overboard. Carried out the 14th Maine regiment, Colone! F. S. Nickerson. So rapidly can the quartermaster's department put through the process of debarriant that this stream of men were all carried from the ships and landed in twelve working hours, a high surf running part of the time. The wharf is not finished yet, and he (the quartermaster) has only a couple of supersanual dilighters, built in the year one, to aid him ingland production.

The steamer Fulton, of the Havre line, Capt

quartermaster) has only a couple of superanu ated lighters, built in the year one, to aid him

ter ten o'clock at night.

He stated that the blacks had here tweive churches and cight schools, and hundreds of thousands of dollars in property; and among them were men of intelligence and great aptitude for business. There was a mortgage deed recorded here for \$12,000, in layor of a colored man, and it was signed by two United States Senators, one of whom is now a member of this heads. HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF
WASHINGTON CITT, D. C.,
March 25, 1862.

Special Order, No. 11.—[Extract.]

II. Until further orders no boats or vessels
will be allowed to visit Mount Vernou. The
Provost Marshal will seize and hold any boats
or vessels which may attempt to leave for that
destination.

By command of Maj. Gan. Wansworth: Theo. Talbot, Am't Adj't Gen'l

Fast-day in Maine - Thursday, April 10th. The way to break the back of the rebellion to break the backs or heads of the rebels

Mr. Russell Scott, who built the Great East Governor Andrew has appointed Thursday, the third day of April, for the annual fast in Massachusetts.

They have had, in the neighborhood of Bos-to a sixteen weeks' sieighing during the past

war of extermination.

Mr. KENNEDY followed, quoting largely from the record of a Congressional committee report against emancipation in this District, without the consent of Maryland. He gave statistics of the former trade/and manufactures of Maryland, the ruin caused by secession, and expressed the fear, if such measures as this should cause further excitement and continuion, that grass would yet grow in the streets of Baltimore. A gentleman who arrived in Chicago on Monday last, from New Orleans, says the rebels are building three guoboats at that place, to be completed soon. Two hundred thousand pounds sterling, in Australian gold, have recently arrived in England, and \$125,000 in New Zealand gold is

The French Government is said to have con-laded a contract with a company for postal communication with Mexico. Screw steamer-are to make one passage per month.

The Kentucky Legislature has passed a la-quinet the Knights of the Golden Circle, makin it a criminal offence to belong to that hody un'shable with imprisonment from one to fiv

The eating house keeper of Alleghany, Pa, who served up roast cat to one of his customers, has been fined \$6 and costs. The man who cat the cat has commenced a suit, claiming \$10,000

BULL RUN CANNON RECAPTURED. - A sergoant of the Twenty-First regiment writes that among the cannon captured by Gen. Burnside at New bern, were thirteen brass field pieces taken by the enemy at Bull Run. DEATH OF A SPANISH PORT.-Late advices

from Spain inf.rm us of the death of oos of the most distinguished of modern Spanish states— men and poets, Martinz de la Rosa, who was born in Granada, March, 1789 Miles Greenwood celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the Eagle Iron Works, at Cincinnati, by a banquet and ball given to the employees, 1,100 in number, last Wednesday afternoon and evening. It was stated in the speeches that during the past year over 40,000 old finit-lock muskets had been rifled at these works, besides one hundred and twenty bronze guns, etc.

The following is a correspon The following is a correspondent's account of an interview with a contraband: "We accosted one whose very intense blackness commended him as a geouine, unadulierated scion of Africa: "Where do you half from " Culpepper Court-house, sab." "What news do you The SPEAKER laid before the House several communications from the Heads of Departments, including one from the Secretary of War, transmitting the names of the clerks and other employees of his Department; one from the same, transmitting a Report from Major General Wool, relative to his Department; and one from the Secretary of the Treasury, giving an account of the contingent expenses of that Department.

NAVAL ATTAINS per Court-house, sah.' What news do you bring?' Nothing, massa, 'cept dare a man lost a mighty good nigger dar this moralog, and I guess he dun lose more 'fore night.'"

The correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Winchester, Va., under date of March 15th, saye that in the Medical College, here, is preserved the body of John Brown's son, killed at Harper's Ferry, first skineed, and only the frame and muscles retained. It stands only the frame and mascles retained. It stands at full length in one corner of the museum, labeled "John Brown's son—thus always with Abolitionists." The intiggify that dictated

A GENTS WANTED.—To soil a new and A novel Patent Article in Washington. Also, to travel and cell rights. Address "W," Box 44. Gen-eral Post Office. mar 20.—17

THIRTY-SEVENTE CONGRESS BROOND SE

> IN SENATE. Taunmay, March 25, 1862.

appropriately referred:
From citizens of Mount Holly, New Jersey,
for the abolition of slavery and for the completion of the work of freedom begun by the

TRANSFER OF SUPERINTENDENCE OF CAPITOL BY

Mr. FOOT called up the joint resolution to

Mr. FOOT called up the joint resolution to transfer the superintendence of the work upon the Capitol extension from the Department of War to that of the Treasury. He explained that the cost of the Capitol had been between six and seven millions of dollars, or more than four and a half millions more than the original estimate, through the desire of Jefferson Davis to gratify his personal pride and the audaclose rapacity of Floyd. The Capitol would in ten years cost more for repairs than it would now cost to complete it.

Mr. FESSENDEN opposed the resolution.
Mr. HALE tavored it at some length.
Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend to limit the expenditure to the appropriation already made. The Amendment was agreed to, and the resolution was passed.

BOLITION OR BLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF CO-

Mr. WILSON (of Mass.) having the floor up-

mac, in layor of the latter, torough the tack and persistence of Southern statemen. He then brought up in review the laws of the District, derived from Maryland, which were abhorrent to every impulse of the heart, every sentiment of the soul, by which color is presumed to be evidence of slavery, and freshlacks consigned to prison, whipped, beaten, sold into slavery, and which offered an inducement for kideapping, or for a false and cruel imprisonment through the baser instincts of humanity. Numerous instances of outrages upon free blacks were given, some of them of great cruelty. In several cases they were sold into slavery. One had been confined in juil 405 days, made a cripple for life, and then sei at liberty because no one could be found to huy bim.

By these cruel laws the lives of twelve thou-

By these gruei laws the lives of twelve thousand free people, with all the rights they possesse, are put in peril now. Free persons in the employ of the Government, while returning from their regular duties after ten o'clock at night, had, since he had become a Senstor, been arrested and imprisoned. Christian man of New England and the West must remember that a Christian man or woman could be flored itse dollars for worshipping God in public after ten o'clock at night.

He stated that the blacks had here twelve churches and cight, schools, and hundreds of

not true, he asserted, that wars of races had resulted from emancipation. He cited instances of emancipation to prove it, and referred to the fact that one-sixth of the population of Delaware and one-cighth of that of Maryland was composed of free blacks, and yet there was no war of extermination.

Mr. SAULSBURY offered an amendment, to

distribute the freed slaves pro rata of popula

among the free States. On the amendment the year were 2, nays 31. Theyear were Meers. Saulabury and Kennedy. No querum. The absentees were called.

Mr. SAULSBURY made an appeal to aboli

tioulats to fraternise with the negroes, and charged the "missionaries to South Carolina" with embracing the negroes and calling them

brothers.

Mr. HARLAN replied that he could recite facts, if he would, that would cause the blush of shame to mantle the check of some gentlemen upon the other side of the chamber, facts that would never the themselve.

hat would prove the tendency to social equali

to a far greater extent than in the North. He could refer the Senator of Kentucky to a citizen of his own State, who, enjoying the honors of the recond office in the gift of the people of the United States, had lived openly with a negress, and raised a family of children by her.

grees, and raised a family of children by her.

And he could direct the attention of the Senator from Delaware to a recent associate upon his side of the Senate Chamber, who was now ducating his children, his own mulatto children, in Ohio. Such things were common in slave communities, in which white and black children were accustomed to eat, sleep, play, and fight together, regardless of color or sex.

He save further evidence in proof of the ten.

and again togather, regardless of color or sex-He gave further evidence in proof of the ten-dency to bleaching of negroes in the slave States, and fully exposed the condition of South-sen society in this regard, showing that the as-sumed strong prejudices against color, so carn-estly presented by Senators, did not actually exist.

Mr. SAULSBURY briefly replied, and the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. SEDGWICK of New York

the Senate bill for the relief of the officers of the Camberland and Congress was taken up and amended so that the provisions thereof should embrace the sailors and marines.

Mr. WALTON from the Committee on Printing reported in favor of printing 5,000 extra

ly, and to smalgamation to exist in the

pit tion of the work of freedom begun by the revolution.

From the stockholders of the Bank of the State of Missouri, and of the Frankilla Savings Bank, saking the Government to protect the draits of Russell, Majors & Waddell, knosn as the Floyd acceptances.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the bill to secure free homesteads to actual settlers, reported back the same with an amendment.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Forcign Relations, to which was referred the bill requiring American citizens resident in foreign countries to take the oath of allegiance, reported the same without amendment, and recommended its passage.

In the Western department.

THE TAX BILL.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the House received itself into the Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Colfax in the chair.) for the purpose of considering the bill "to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and pay interest on the public debt."

The circus clause was taken up and discussed. An amendment was offered proposing to tax prestidigitateurs, exhibitors of Artemas Ward wax figures, men who turn "summersets," 25.

sets," &2.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, made a humorous speech in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. LOYSJOY, of Illinois, wished to know if the gentleman from Ohio was not going to tax mea who tarn "summersets" (Laughton). Beveral clauses of the bill were amended and adopted, giving rise to interesting discussion, participated in by various members.

Adjourned. countries to take the oath of allegiance, reported the same without amendment, and recommended its passage.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported without amendment the bill to alter and amend the charter of the city of Washington.

Also, from the same committee, an act to amend an act to provide for the care and preservation of the Potomac water works, with a recommendation for its passage.

Also, the bill to provide for primary schools in the District of Columbia, without the Jimits of the city of Washington, without the mendment.

To the Editors of the Republican.
GENTLEMEN: I know not whence you derived the information to which you give publicity in your paper of this morning, under the caption of "Running them off," but it is certainly incorrect. The very reverse effect has been produced, and is now operating widely and powerfully in and among both the slaves and their owners in this District, by their an

copies of the United States Coast Survey Report; also 5,000 extra copies of the Report of the Secretary of War, on the purchase of arms in the Western department.

ticipation of the passage of the bill to abolish slavery at the capital of the nation. "The slaves," says your informant, "are be-

ing removed in large numbers."
Why, Mesers. Editors, there is not an intelligent slave-owner in the District, unless he is the veriest slave himself that ever cowed he neath the lash of a tyrant master, who would not hall with delight the passage of that bill. Why, sire, it offers the only hope we can reaconably indulge of ever getting anything whatever for our negroes. If your informant had told you that large numbers of the most valuable slaves of both sexes had ran from the Dis trict during the past year and that the exoknown among them that a bill for their eman cipation would be introduced into Congress and would probably pass; then, airs, indeed, his information would have been correct and perfectly reliable.

And "some of these removals," you say, "to arms in Maryland," " are cases of sale !" Oredat Judaus Appella! Why, gentlemen, there is no such thing as effecting a sale of a slave in this District, at this day, at any price. It is no longer a " marketable commodity" in our city. The tenure is daily becoming more and more freil and insecure. Why will not the clavery propagandists of the District (take the editor of the Star as a specimen of the genus,) the mischievous pro-slavery politicians, all of them disaffected, to the President and the party that brought him into power, many of them disloyal to their country and its Government : why will they not let "the slave owners alone" upon this subject? All we sak of them is to let us alone." We think we understand our own nterests. We think we comprehend the subect in all its bearings, and we hold our opinions, in all matters relating to it, upon convic-tion. Are these mischief-makers utterly reckless of the interest of those of whose interests

they profess and claim to be the peculiar guar dians? Do they not know, that If the bill fail to pass there will be an immediate stampede of all the able bodied slaves from this District? Why, sirs, if I know that my slave contemplates running that all his arrangements are made for a start-what can I do to prevent it? Suppose him to be among the most valuable among those of his condition—worth, say five years ago, fifteen hundred dollars ; to save him must sell him. Tell me, some one of you of this body.

This bill, he thought, dealt justly and generously by their masters; and that in the present condition of the country, the compensation was ample. The Senator from Kentucky had no right to apply to them the terms—paupers, criminals, and ragamuffics. It was unjust and univie. He would tell the Senator from Kentucky, that the time has parsed when mem could be frightered from their duty by threats of what slaveholders would do. It was not true, he asserted, that wars of races had gentlemen so desply concerned for my interest in this description of property, tell me honestly and truly, how much can I get for him this day here, or onywhere in Maryland or else-tchere? Or, rather, tell me what you will give

It is the settled conviction of my mind, after making a deliberate, dispassionate investiga-tion of the subject, in view of the interests, the highest and holiest as well as the mere monetary interests, of all the parties concerned, and the eggregate of those parties is nothing less than the entire population of this broad latel. white and colored, bond and free; it is, I say, the settled conviction of my mind, that the measure of emuncipation, upon the terms proposed, if adopted and carried out by Congress and the President, as I most ardently hope it will be, will prove a most wise and beneficent one, and I as firmly believe that its passage is imperatively demanded by justice, humanity sound policy, and national boost. A SLAVEHOLDER OF THE DISTRICT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 21, 1862. Holders of bonds of the United States dated October 1, 1861, and payable three years from date, are hereby notified that provision has been made for the payment, in coin, of the coupons of semi-annual interest which will be come due on the lat April, proximo, agreeably to their tanor, by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, by the Assistant Treas-urer at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, urer at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and by the Depositary of the United States at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Incinnati, Onio.

All such coupons, together with schedules showing the number of each coupon, and the aggregate sum of each parcel, must be prefor examination and verification at least three full business days before payment

Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICIAL.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

TREASURY DEFARMENT,
Pebruary 4, 1862.

Notice is hereby given of the readiness of this Department to redeem the Treasury notes payable in one year from date, authorized by the act of Congress approved December 23d, 1857, and the Treasury notes payable in sixty days from date, authorized by the act of Congress approved 2d March, 1861.

Interest on Treasury notes of the above is answ will cease on the 7th day of April next by the terms of those acts respectively.

feb 8-1ap7

Ordered, That the War Department will be closed Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays against all other business but that which states to active military operations in the field. Saturdays will be devoted to the business of

OFFICIAL.

DEFARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Jan. 25, 1862.
The Secretary of State will hereafter receive
members of Congress on business on Saturdays,
commencing with Saturday, the first of next

OPPICIAL.

Sonators and Representatives.

Mondays to the business of the public.

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,